

greatly admired by every Member of the House.

It is the wish of myself, and I am sure of everyone else here this morning, that you have many happy returns of this day and much happiness in the years ahead.

Happy birthday, Mr. Speaker McCor-MACK.

Review of the Book "National Security"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 20, 1963

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, the London Times recently characterized the new book, "National Security, Political, Military, and Economic Strategies in the Decade Ahead," as "an indispensable aid to the student of American strategic thinking." I have found it precisely that. In this Hoover Institution publication the thoughts of 34 of the Nation's best thinkers on matters of security are placed together in comprehensible form by two skilled editors, David M. Abshire and Richard V. Allen, of the Center for Strategic Studies of Georgetown University.

The volume includes the thoughts of James D. Atkinson, Morris Bornstein, Karl Brandt, Henry W. Briefs, W. Glenn Campbell, Herbert S. Dinerstein, Otto Eckstein, Roger A. Freeman, Gottfried Haberler, Herman Kahn, William R. Kinter, Henry A. Kissinger, Kurt L. London, Edward S. Mason, Albert J. Meyer, Oskar Morgenstern, Gerhart Niemeyer, G. Warren Nutter, Stefan T. Possony, Virgil Salera, Thomas C. Schelling, James R. Schlesinger, Irving H. Siegel, William S. Stokes, Robert Strausz-Hupe, George E. Taylor, Edward Teller, Frank N. Trager, Norman B. Ture, Richard L. Walker, Murray L. Weidenbaum, Karl A. Wittfogel and Arnold Wolfers. Its introduction is by Adm. Arleigh Burke, U.S. Navy, retired.

On December 20 the Washington Post carried an informative review of "National Security" written by Robert A. Kilmarx, himself a noted expert on strategy of the nuclear age. The review follows:

COLD WAR STRATEGY MAP EXAMINED FOR LOOK AHEAD

(Reviewed by Robert A. Kilmarx)

("National Security: Political, Military, and Economic Strategies in the Decade Ahead. Edited by David M. Abshire and Richard V. Allen. Praeger, 1039 pp.)

This outstanding collection of broad analyses of national security problems has been made available to the reading public at a most fortunate time. Concern has been expressed by the administration since the signing of the nuclear test ban treaty that the public might be less inclined to support necessary defense expenditures because of the relatively relaxed state of international tension.

The assassination of President Kennedy may have reinforced this danger, since the

forces of intolerance, hatred, and extremism which many people apparently believe contributed to his death may be viewed in part as the product of cold war instability, ideological conflict, and economic frustration.

In assessing the strategic needs of our time, the pitfalls of euphoria about national security policies could be compounded by apathy toward cold war conflict and withdrawal from international burdens.

This is particularly true if the Soviets continue to avoid precipitating major crises over an extended period, while getting used to President Johnson's policies and determination—and improving their economic and technological bases for future military power and political advance.

Need for such a book has long been acute. The library of monographs, studies, reports, and proposals on national strategy is becoming too extensive and specialized to satisfy the needs of a busy citizenry. The national strategy of the United States may be likened to a river which has many tributaries and meandering propensities. Unless its general direction, the sandbars it must pass, and alternate channels into which it may flow, is public knowledge, the democratic process cannot be served.

This book not only maps out much of the present strategic terrain but also provides environmental guides to future policy flow, to challenge the interest and judgment of a thoughtful reader.

Many of its prominent and well-qualified contributors reemphasize the all-important fact that the Communists still present a long-term, persistent threat to our way of life. Neither the Soviet objective of world domination nor the tactics employed have fundamentally changed in spite of the return to peaceful coexistence in foreign policy.

Some of the contributing specialists see hope for the eventual evolution of Soviet policy away from traditional goals of global hegemony; others disagree and conclude that if a successful outcome is to be attained, U.S. containment policy must be supplemented more by a forward strategy that attempts to move the site of the cold war to enemy territory.

In editing this symposium, David Abshire and Richard Allen have done an excellent job organizing a vast amount of material. This permits the reader to become readily acquainted with the principal themes, to refer easily to particular areas of policy interest, to obtain clear synopses of contributed articles and to follow the discussion of controversial viewpoints.

Pupils of Winton School, Hayward, Calif., Honor John Fitzgerald Kennedy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, December 21, 1963

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I recently was privileged to visit Winton School, Hayward, Calif. My visit was 2 weeks after the death of our beloved President, John F. Kennedy, and I was touched to observe the beautiful manner in which the pupils at Winton School were sharing in the national mourning and honoring his memory.

Amongst the thoughtful things done by the pupils in memory of President Kennedy was to dedicate to him the entire first page of their fine student news-

paper, "Green and White." A most excellent picture of our late President, with the White House in the background, its flag at half-staff, by Student Artist Roy Ostyn was featured, together with a sensitive eulogy.

Mr. Speaker, I am immensely proud of the young people of America, those to whom we will turn to for national and international leadership in the coming decades. My visit to Winton School has refreshed my confidence in the American adults of tomorrow.

The Black Omen for Red Cuba

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 20, 1963

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, with the elevation of Ambassador Mann to Under Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs we may see a new tightening of U.S. policy toward Cuba. Congressional disapproval of many of our past actions and inactions are evident everywhere. Opposition to the foreign aid bill in the House has increased in recent years in proportion to the feelings in Congress that all is not well within the State Department in implementing stated U.S. policy. There is reason to hope that Mr. Mann will bring his well-respected talents to bear on the problems facing us all over South and Central America. His past performance and experience indicates that we have reason to expect substantial improvement.

Cuba itself is facing new difficulties, which indicate that the time for us to press our economic blockade is at hand. Castroism is faltering. Now is the time to push for complete isolation.

Editorial comment on the internal condition and external activity of Cuba points up the fact that Castro is in for some difficult days. I include an editorial from the Miami Herald in the Record at this point:

THE BLACK OMEN FOR RED CUBA

Omens abound that the focus of Communist infection in the New World—Red Cuba—may soon be excised.

First, there is the forthcoming showdown in the Organization of American States. Venezuela has formally accused Cuba of aggression. Its proof—3 tons of munitions traced from Belgium to Cuba to Venezuela—is being checked by an OAS committee.

The procedure invokes the 1947 Treaty of Rio de Janeiro for sanctioning aggression. A mere majority of the 20 OAS member nations can call a conference of foreign ministers under the treaty. By two-thirds vote, the ministers can order appropriate hemispheric action up to and including the use of armed force.

Second, there is a detailed report to the OAS committee from an organization of Cuban exiles telling how and where Red Cuba has been smuggling "arms, subversive agents, narcotics, and counterfeit money" into neighboring lands.

Third, there are shortages of nearly everything inside Cuba, and frantic squirmings by the Fidel Castro regime.

No longer do volunteers fill the ranks of Castro's armed forces. He has invoked harsh new rules to get the manpower he needs for holding his subjects in line. He also has been shuffling ministerial assignments, thus raising questions about reliability in high places.

Fourth, communism's abject failure in Cuba for 5 long years has opened the eyes of its erstwhile dupes in the Western Hemisphere.

Crushing Castro in 1959 might have made him a martyr to Latin Americans bemused with his phony legend as a modern Robin Hood. The eviction of Castro today would be hailed by everyone but hard-core Communists as good riddance to bad rubbish.

Finally, there is the plight of Castro's puppet masters in the Kremlin, desperate to feed and otherwise mollify their own subjects.

Their announced plan to spend \$48 billion on their chemical industry, including fertilizers, means they will be compelled to trim expenses somewhere. Where better than in their newest colony, Red Cuba, a liability which is both costly and undependable?

The Late President John F. Kennedy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CHARLES L. WELTNER

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, December 21, 1963

Mr. WELTNER. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a copy of a resolution by the De Kalb County Democratic Executive Committee, expressing its sorrow and loss at the death of our late President. I submit this resolution for insertion in the RECORD, as follows:

A RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE DE KALB COUNTY DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN MEETING HELD DECEMBER 4, 1963

Whereas the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963, has shocked the people of this State and Nation; and

Whereas President Kennedy had become a significant world leader and a capable President of the United States; and

Whereas he was the leader of the Democratic Party; and

Whereas the people of Georgia had given him overwhelming support in his campaign for election as President; and

Whereas his leadership in life has been lost to the people of Georgia, the United States and the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the De Kalb County Democratic Executive Committee, That our profound feeling of sorrow and of sympathy be communicated to his family and furthermore, that our appreciation for the outstanding services of John F. Kennedy, in war and in peace, is hereby expressed by the members of this committee; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this committee and that a copy be transmitted to Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy.

KELSEY HOWINGTON,

Chairman.

Mrs. HARRY B. WILLIAMS, Jr.

Secretary.

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An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at \$1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

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Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.